

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4254. 號七十月二年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

日五初月正年丑丁

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GUTH, Ludgate Circus. E. O. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GUTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—Swatow, QUINN & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGECOCK & Co., Shanghai. LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq. Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. Ad. ANDERSON, Esq. A. MIDYER, Esq. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK. Ed. TOLIN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EWIN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 15, 1876.

Entertainments.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will give their Fourth Performance of the Season at the

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, ON

MONDAY,

19th February, when will be presented the Popular Burlesque of

"Aladdin or the Wonderful Scamp."

By kind permission of Colonel DICKINS and the Officers of the 28th Regt., the Regimental Band will be in attendance.

Doors Open at 8.30. Performance to Commence at Nine o'clock.

Tickets may be had at Messrs LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co. on and after Wednesday, February 14th.

CHAS. C. COHEN, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 27, 1877. fe20

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. FRITZ LANGER'S Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. me1

NOTICE.

MR. J. F. CORBEE'S Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. me1

NOTICE.

THE Authority given Mr. ALFRED HERR to sign our Firm by Proclamation has been withdrawn.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. ap2

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIERS has been authorized to sign for us by Proclamation. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Under-signed.

WM. CRUICKSHANK, Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will hereafter be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN, W. HULSE.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

NOTICE.

MR. H. EBELL has This Day been admitted a PARTNER in my Firm at Swatow and Hoihow, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HERTON, EBELL & Co."

EDWARD HERTON.

Swatow-Hoihow, January 1, 1877. fe16

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 19th February, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 12, Seymour Terrace, the Residence of C. B. GIFFITH, Esq.,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Covered Chairs, Couches, Centre and other Tables, Mirrors, Clocks, Electro-plated Ware, Glass and Crockery Ware, Sideboard, Whatnots, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c.

Also,

1 Cottage PIANO, by Zeitter & Co. 1 HARMONIUM, by Alexandre Pere et Fils, Paris.

Sedan Chairs, Flower Pots, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, February 12, 1877. fe16

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Dr. Geo. Dods, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 27th day of February, 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, at his Residence, 2, College Gardens,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of: Drawing-Room Furniture in Walnut, made by Whitlock and Finlay of Edinburgh; Dining-room Furniture in Mahogany, by Finlay of Edinburgh; Brussels Carpets; Pictures, Glass-ware, Crockery, Bed-room Furniture, Books, Wines, &c.

A Semi-Grand PIANO, by Collard and Collard.

A SEWING MACHINE for Hand or Foot, by Singer.

A JARDINIERE, by Motzia of London.

LOBBY FURNITURE, in Blackwood.

Also,

One Parlour BILLIARD TABLE, with Balls, Cues, &c., complete.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Monday, the 26th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877. fe27

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s

CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India.

The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENO'S

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints.

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in an Account of Business Contributed during the Half Year ended 31st December, 1876, on or before the 28th Instant, on which Date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 12, 1877. me1

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, Club Chambers, on MONDAY, 19th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1876, the Report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe18

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 19th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe18

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th December last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (£1) per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 15th Instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors, THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRATA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 1, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

FROM This Date the Offices of this Agency are REMOVED to the Premises in the PRATA CENTRAL lately occupied by Messrs GILMAN & Co., next to Messrs RUSSELL & Co.'s Building.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. me1

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, 38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. ft

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this Company has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. 20, Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836. CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING. RESERVE FUND, £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSPORT Co., and has Appointed Mr. A. Molyer as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class Steamer.

A. Molyer, Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

OCCEIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Company have This Day been REMOVED to No. 37, Queen's Road, Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877. fe18

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.

BY Order of the Board of Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, We have ASSUMED CHARGE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS at this Port.

Until Further Notice the Offices of the Company will remain at No. 16, Praya Central.

Mr. O. V. SMITH is authorized to sign Bills of Lading.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For Security's sake Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Port, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 17th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; values of same required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 5, 1877. fe19

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW. The Steamship "YESSO,"

Captain PUNCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 21st Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877. fe21

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO. The British Steamer "CAIENSMUIR,"

due shortly from London and Singapore, will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 10, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

(If sufficient Inducement offers.) The 3/3 L. L. 1. Russian Ship "VANADIS,"

WEHLAND, Master, will load here and have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, Sugar or Measurement, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The 4 1 American Ship "McNEAR,"

W. TAYLOR, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The 12 years 3/3 L. 1. 1 Danish Bark "KORSOR,"

L. C. GROVE, Master, will load here, and will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Halls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underwritten, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELORENS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYFANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$15,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £4,000,000.

THE Underwritten, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, January 8, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underwritten have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES, AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 28th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 8, PERHILL TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES No. 59, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the BORNHO COMPANY.

TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, February 9, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Calne Road, lately occupied by Mr PARKER.

House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

House No. 11, Seymour Terrace, at present occupied by Mr N. J. EDE, furnished or unfurnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises at present occupied by the International Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.

For particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, December 11, 1876.

TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

IN Order to make Room for SPRING GOODS.

On and after MONDAY, February 5th, We shall offer the Remainder of our WINTER STOCK at an immense reduction.

DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 30 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 35 cents per yard.

FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000 yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more or less soiled); original price \$1.50 and \$2.00 per yard.

JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40 cents per yard.

WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and JACKETS, Marked very Cheap.

LADIES' BOYS' and GIRLS' FELT HATS, at Half Price.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSIERY, Greatly reduced.

100 dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than Half Price.

Several thousand Yards of VARIOUS REMNANTS, comprising: FLANNELS, CALICOES, PRINTS, MUSLINS, STUFF GOODS and Other Useful GOODS, are Marked at Prices, which must effect immediate sale.

In order to prevent disappointment, We beg to inform Our Customers and the Public that this Extraordinary and Unprecedented Sale must close on February 5th.

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE

For Sale.

NOW READY.

THE SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR BELIEFS. In three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

THE KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 23, 1876.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,

Governor of Hongkong;

and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ARTHUR CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Photographs enlarged from O. D. V. size to life size and coloured in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has been received from England; he is prepared to take Photos of Buildings and Interiors at the shortest distance.

Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

P. F. DA SILVA,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

TARAO and TAIWANFOO. [c23]

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

This Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents). \$12 per annum (postage paid \$15.00).

Orders should be sent to GEB. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

Intimations.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situate between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next. For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE,
Municipal Secretary.

Penang,
Municipal Office,
The 21st September, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY, as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
MA OHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW,

VOL. V, No. 3.

Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

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Money Loan Associations.

Bean Cake as a Manure.

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8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

by
WM. F. MATHER, N. B. DENNIS, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, PH.D.

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HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

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The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Rivers and Mountains, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COMMERCE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGE, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY, Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of living.

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The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also the queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lectures on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notices of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. CHUN AYIN, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The proprietors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commends Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to
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China Mail Office.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

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IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

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undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,

that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,

being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;

which he regretted had been sworn to by

Eminent Hospital Physicians of London

stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the

discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-

scribe it largely, and mean no other than

Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned

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Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,

refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the

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and stimulates the healthy action of the se-

cretions of the body, without creating any

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sands of persons testify to its marvellous

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medical men extol its virtues most exten-

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useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,

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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-

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See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

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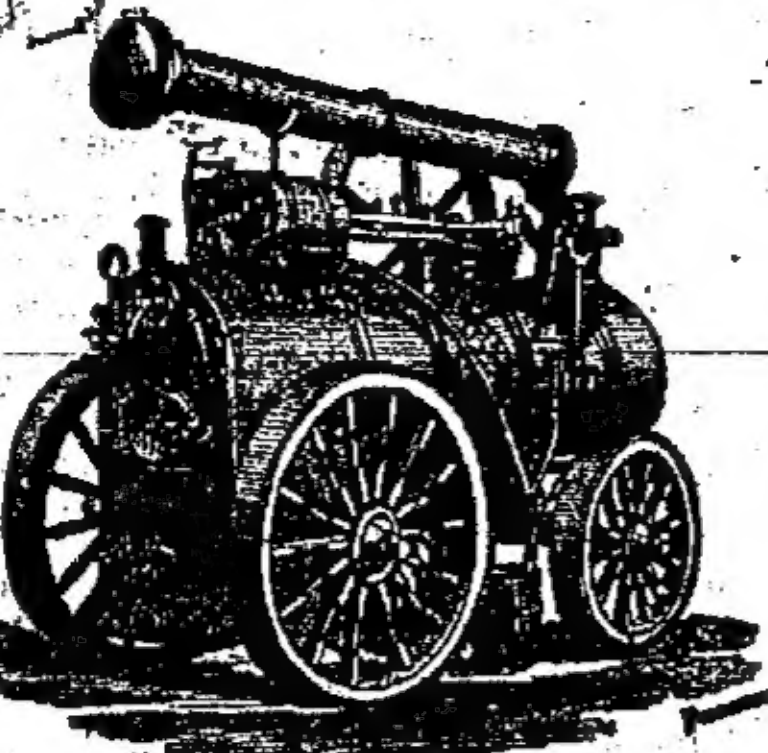
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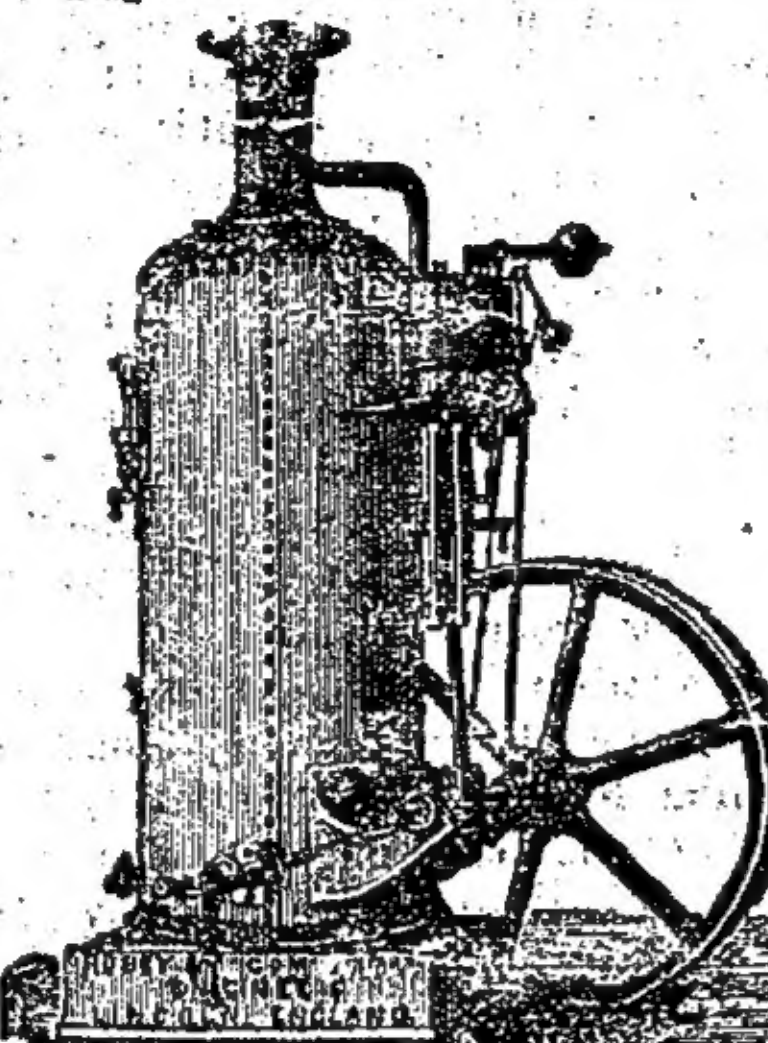
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and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the NIZAM and DECCAN, from London, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 21st Instant will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded by the following Steamer, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

A. McIVER,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 14, 1877. fe21

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH SHIP TYBURNIA, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriters for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriters for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY,

Agent.

Ex Melkoon, December 29th, 1876.

ESD 15 bags White Wax.

Ex Ave, January 11th, 1877.

TBC No. 1/4, 2 cases Stores.

GD No. 1, 1 case Paper.

Ex Amazon, January 24th, 1877.

OE one box Sundries.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. TIGRE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Euphrate," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 16th Instant, at 6 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

Goods remaining unclaimed after To-day, the 16th Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 9, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Capt. THOMAS, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 24th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. MACG. HEATON,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 17, 1877. fe24

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E.

B. Blaker.—Douglas LaPraik & Co.

NEHEMIAH GIBSON, American barque, Captain D. Bradford.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

BONITO, German barque, Captain J. E. Wessenberg.—Stiemson & Co.

ALDEN BESS, American barque, Captain S. Noyes.—Rosario & Co.

TYBURNIA, British ship, Captain Robt. Golden.—Meyer & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 17, *British*, British steamer, 1243,

Thomas, Saigon Feb. 16, Rico.—H. Kien.

Feb. 17, *Nautilus*, German gunboat, 800,

Valois, Holboe Feb. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16, *Tatman*, French man-of-war, for

a Cruise.

17, *Outwater*, for New York.17, *Argyll*, for Singapore, Penang

and Calcutta.

17, *Hindorian*, for Singapore, Penang

and Calcutta.

17, *Bonita*, for Tientsin.17, *Swatow*, for Swatow, Amoy and

Formosa.

17, *Irish*, for Whampoa.

CLEARED.

Prests, for Whampoa.

Lucky, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Hindorian*, for Straits and Calcutta,

Messrs R. W. Maxwell, O.

E. Hay, H. N. Cooper, M. M. Vaidar,

Rev. John Paul, and 9 Chinese.

Per *Bonita*, for Amoy, Mr. E. R.

Feyersheid, for Swatow, Dr. Gould,

PASSENGERS.

Per *Argyll*, for Straits, &c., 2 Europeans

and 20 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Flintshire* reports: Had light winds from Eastward till 13th, thence to port had strong N.E. winds and heavy sea.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SAIGON.—

Per MONTGOMERYSHIRE, at 4.30

p.m., on Monday, the 19th inst.

For BANGKOK.—

Per DANUBE, at 5 p.m., on Monday,

the 19th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.—

Per YESSO, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the

20th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet CITY OF

PEKING will be despatched on MON-

DAY, the 19th Instant, with Mails for

Japan, San Francisco, the United

States, and London, which will be

closed as follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters closes.

2.30 P.M. Post Office closes.

2.30 P.M. Correspondence may be posted

on board the Packet with Late

Fee of 12 cents extra Postage

until

2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed

for this route, and if not fully prepaid

will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the

West India, and other places named

below, if sufficient American Stamps

are added to prepay them from San

Francisco to destination. American

Stamps are sold at this Office.

General Post Office,

Hongkong, February 6, 1877. fe19

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet AMAZONE,

will be despatched on THURSDAY,

the 22nd Instant, with Mails to and

through the United Kingdom and

Europe, via *Marcelline*, to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galie,

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania,

Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion,

Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to India

by this Packet, but can be paid only

as far as Ceylon. The postage to

Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters

should be marked *paid to Ceylon only*;

they will go on from Galie as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing

the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 21st Instant.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post

Office closes except the NIGHT BOX,

which remains open all night.

Thursday, 22nd Instant.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of

Stamps, Registry of Letters, and

Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters closes.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late

Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)

addressed to the United Kingdom,

Saigon, or Singapore may be posted

on payment of a Late Fee of 15 cents

extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes

entirely.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877. fe22

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, February 20:—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited,

at No. 7, Queen's Road.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

WEDNESDAY, February 21:—

Daylight.—Yess leaves for Coast Ports.

Goods per *Travancore* undelivered after

this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, February 24:—

Noon.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Manila.

TUESDAY, February 27:—

Noon.—Sale of Household Furniture, at

Dr. G. Dods' residence, College Gardens.

THURSDAY, March 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s

Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San

Francisco.

FRIDAY, March 2:—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The

Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, at the

Head Office, Hongkong.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right

Reverend Bishop of Victoria; The Rev. R.

Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the

First and Third Sundays in each Month:—

At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and

Celebration of the Holy Communion. On

the Second and Fourth Sundays in each

Month (and Fifth, if any).—Morning

Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all

Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and

Sermon. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m.,

celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes

M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and

Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration

of Holy Communion every Sunday.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James

Lambert. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.

Afternoon, 6 p.m.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.

W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 8 p.m. every

Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer

and Communion on the First Sunday in

each month at 11 a.m.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.—On Wed-

nesdays: at 6 p.m., Evening Prayer

(shortened form), and exposition of Scrip-

tures.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.

A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. C. M. Sam-

Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-

ing Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion,

and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 8

p.m. Preaching, at 8.30 p.m. Holy Com-

munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BENJAMIN BOURNEMOUTH HOUSE.—Service

in the German language, by Pastor R. Kitzke,

every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in

the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,

West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auction.

2 p.m.—Furniture Sale, at No. 12,

Seymour Terrace.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-

hama and San Francisco.

Meeting.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.,

Limited, at Club Chambers.

Amusement.

9 p.m.—Amateur Dramatic Club Per-

formance at the City Hall.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-

SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,

AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,

Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla

Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and

continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced

at 8.20 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1877.

Among the many interesting memorials

that have lately appeared in the *Peking**Gazette*—for the translations of which

we should, as we are usually indebted

to the *North China Daily News*—is one

in reference to the tribute mission lately

despatched to Peking by the King of

Annam. It seems that the mission,

consisting of three superior envoys, eight

other officials, and nine attendants,

reached the capital of Kwangsi on the

2nd December. The Governor, in memo-

rializing on the matter, states that he

had provided the members of the

mission with hospitable entertainment

during the period of their stay, and "it

having been reported to him that they

were insufficiently provided with cloth-

ing for the long journey before them, he

had provided them, at his own expense,

with embroidered official robes, and with

fur and wadded garments." The party

was to set out on its onward journey on

the 11th December, and should reach

Peking after the middle of February.

It is well we should refer to the case

heard in the Supreme Court yesterday, if

only by way of caution to Europeans in

dealing with the natives. It seems to

us, upon the facts of this case, that if a

foreigner is robbed and suspects a Chi-

nese man to be the thief and ventures to

tell his suspicions to the Police, he not

only runs the risk of a malicious prosecu-

tion, but stands an excellent chance of

way to members of the Russian colony in this capital, and some of their details are most melancholy. Not only is material of war deficient, but the men themselves are wanting in numbers. The 200,000 soldiers of the Pruth are men on paper. Great numbers of the reserve have not answered to the appeal, and they can nowhere be discovered. Names were probably put on the rolls for purposes of peculation. At least this seems likely from the state of the military stores which were supposed to be in an excellent condition, and on which a good percentage of recent Government loans was expended. Uniforms, great coats, ammunition, provisions—none of these are found in the expected places. The infantry have been recently armed with the new rifle in which the soldiers under the standards have been as yet but little suited. The reserves not trained at all. The weapon is delicate and requires specially careful manipulation, for which the dull intellect of the Russian soldiers is but little suited. The men are said to have but small confidence in the firearm and to be rather timid of it. An infantryman, doubtful of his musket, is worse even than a cavalryman afraid of his horse. They are ill shod, and already, in moving to the South, are said to be falling out by thousands, and filling all the hospitals in the rear. I expressed recently to a Russian gentleman my surprise that the Czar's troops were not more hardy. "Yes," he said, "they are hardy; your people have found them so in the Crimea. But they are weakened by vapour baths, which are becoming too common in our country, and at this season by excessive fasting; just wait till the fine weather of spring." These observations, I confess, surprised me. I had always thought that the General's December and January marches, conquering commanders for Holy Russia. You will say that it is impossible that facts should be so completely at variance with the reports of the press. The facts are not imposed on the soldiers. On the contrary, the Pope has given the men a plenary dispensation from observing the abstinence. But the fanatical creatures, persuaded that they are marching to a holy war, are more orthodox than their priests themselves. And it is very probable that they are not discouraged from their exertions by the fact of the dispensation, simply because provision, as well as other things, is exceedingly scarce, and the men are probably graciously permitted to make a virtue of necessity. But, if this be the state of things in a march, chiefly by railway, in their own country, how will it be when they are passing through the neutral or semi-neutral provinces of Roumania, and especially when they enter the country of fanaticism as ferocious as they are numerous, and the rapid facilities of the iron road are left far in their rear? All these things may well induce the peaceful Czar to pause, if in a moment of anger at Moscow he had been induced to dream of letting slip the dogs of war.

Appropos to the Commune, a gentleman has just died who held the strange position of Admiral-in-Chief under the insubordinate government of Montmartre. Captain Dousot was of the French Navy, and having behaved with sufficient intrepidity during the war, he resigned his commission at its close. He had just inherited some 20,000 francs a year, and wished to go to Paris to lead a quiet life. Quite indeed! The Commune came a few weeks after he commenced his life outside one of the *cafés* of the Boulevard, when a passing patrol arrested a woman, and was dragging her off with some roughness. This was more than the gallant sailor could stand, and he had the imprudence to interfere with the Communal armed force. The consequence was that he too was arrested and put in prison. Two days elapsed, and as they appeared to forget him, and little food was given, Captain Dousot wrote a letter to Roussu, Riquetti, which he signed with his name and late naval rank. Next day he was brought before the terrible Tribunal. "Do you wish to be shot?" inquired the ferocious Communist. "My dear sir," replied the Captain in his own undaunted way, "something tells me that it is I who will be at your burial." "I am just going to prove the contrary to you, unless you accept my proposition." "Let us hear it." "I offer you the post of Admiral of the Fleets of the Commune." Captain Dousot could not prevent himself from laughing loudly. But as he was a man of ready resolution, he at once accepted the offer. "And where is my fleet?" said he. "At the Pont Neuf," answered Roussu Riquetti. The Captain was conducted to his post, and really found at the place indicated six small gun-boats, which had been launched for river use during the war. He watched, however, for some opportunity of escape, and three weeks after the Admiral-in-Chief distinguished himself and found his way to Versailles. This, I should tell you, was always his own story. But in high places there has always been suspicion that he was a firm believer in the permanence of the Commune when he first accepted the office, and that he only escaped when he found all was lost to the cause and Paris about to be burned. However this was, whether at his own wish or prompted by a hint from an official quarter, Captain Dousot disappeared soon after the collapse of the Commune, and was next heard of as Minister of War to the King of Dahomey. He became disgusted, however, with his new position, and, having almost daily to witness the chopping off of several human heads, began to fear his own turn might come when the King became infuriated by the English blockade. The French Minister of the terrible King had just offered his resignation when he was seized with fever and died after a few days' illness in his forty-sixth year. This is the story, at least told here by his relatives, who have gone into mourning and possession of the little property he left behind him.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

QUIDA AT VILLA FARINOLA.
Schmitz less than three miles from Florence, amidst vineyards, cornfields, and wooded hills, with the mountain stream of the Grove flowing through them, there stands, on a grassy crest of its own, a grand old house built about the eleventh century, and surrounded by grounds and gardens more like England than Italy, with their sloping lawns and masses of trees. There is a terrace in front of the house, facing the south and the pine-topped ranges of the Val di Pesa; on the left, down a wooded valley, is seen the monastery of the Certosa; on the right, across the spur of the Apennines and the crest of the Carrara mountains, changing to a thousand colours with every sun that sets. Immediately beneath

the terrace slopes a great lawn, studded with aloe and shrubs and conifers; beyond that a belt of trees, a low grey wall, an iron gate, with second gate beyond it leading into a wood: open the gates, pass up a winding carriage-road, ascend the terrace steps, if the dogs will let you, and you enter the home that Quida has made in Etruria. No writer or artist in this world ever found a more poetic dwelling place. It belonged of old to the Neri, and was the first spot from which the artillery of the Imperialists was directed on Florence in the great siege; it belongs now to the Marchese Farinola, grandson of the famous Gino Capponi. By this family it was modified and modernized, so far as comfort goes, without disturbing its ancient charm, and enclosed within the ring of low wall—concession to privacy so rare in Italy! The noble wood-clad hill immediately facing it, dusky with cypress and ilex, is crowned with a villa which was old even in the ninth century, as deeds of gift of that period prove. The bridge over the Greve has a shrine painted by Baccio della Porta. The whole country around is leafy and lovely; with winding roads under high hedges, gray old farmhouses hidden in olives and poplars, and fields going up hill and down dale, with the vines hanging everywhere, and the earth in spring-time yellow and scarlet with the multitudes of wild tulips.

In winter, as has been said, Quida writes and reads in a pleasant chamber where long oak logs lie on an open hearth, and opposite her is a copy of Canova's "Love and her Wooer." On the walls hang paintings of wood of her own of the gateways of the *Leatra* and a *Signa* and the head of her St. Bernard dog. She writes rapidly and without fatigue, mental or bodily. Like Balzac, she never looks at what she has written till it comes to her in the proof; but, unlike him, she does not ruin her publishers by correcting, amending, and rewriting three-fourths of her book. Her handwriting is singular—it is not in the least feminine; her *ma* looks like Greek manuscripts. When winter has passed away this room is a but little for her. In the spring and summer she always works either out of doors or in the hall-room, where she has put a grand piano in the centre, and which she calls the "garden-room," because it opens on the second and higher garden, a sunny place like a monastery garden, sweet with every imaginable scent, with tall magnolia-trees and every flower that blows, ponds full of goldfish, huge lemon and orange-trees in vases, and, against the walls, vines, peaches, pears, and plums, with some kindly fruit growing in the meadow beyond overtopping all.

Quida is fond of observing that the beauty of this place can never be seen by the clouds of "wintering swallows" because its full glory is in summer; when the great doors stand wide open; when the dogs lie panting in the cool billiard room; when the mighty rose-lavender under the terrace are a mass of crimson and snow-white; when the orange-blossoms and the magnolias mingle their fragrance; and when all the hills and valleys around are a sea of green light, changing to gold as evening falls. In such a summer *Signa* was written—written almost entirely in early morning, in the open air, to the singing of the many birds that harbour here safe from Fowler's gun or trapper's net.

And such, as nearly as pen can picture it, is the home of Louise de Lamé, known to the world, as she has been known to her friends from a baby, by the name of Quida; an infatigable corruption of her baptismal name, as "Box" was in Charles Dickens's childhood. She prefers to be always called Quida, and says that the press always right whatever to say any other in writing about her. The habits of her life are very simple. She has a passion for the open air, and considers the infinite charm of the Italian climate to be the number of hours which it enables you to pass out of doors. From April to October she is scarcely within doors, except for dinner and to sleep. In autumn and winter she drives out from two to six, either about her beloved Florence, or in the pine-woods round her, or in the country that lies about *Signa*, the scenes of her novel of that name. She has two horses of which she is very fond, *Mascherino* and *Birichino*, and the dogs innumerable; the fine dog *Lala* (the St. Bernard of her painting), that she took with her from England, died this year, and she has made him a marble tomb; a dearhound is always at her feet, with a little white Maltese called *Lili*, whilst the snowy white Maltese sheep-dogs guard the gardens. She rises early, as early as five in summer weather; never writes at any special hour, but on any when the humor takes her; draws and paints a good deal; receives every Friday from December to June. At her receptions one can have tea or coffee, wine or cigarettes, though Quida never smokes herself and never touches wine. She wrote a good deal upon dress in her last book, but she is an authority on the subject; for she retains the right to correct and to modify what the best *couturiers* in Paris suggest; she holds that women should look, not like fashion plates, but like pictures, which is a very different thing.

She professes respect for the English character, but affects contempt for the English capacity of artistic and intellectual judgment, and is as little displeased to be told that her writings are opposed to the whole tenor and tone of the English temperament, as to be assured that her French origin deeply colours her sort or other has always been the gratification of a natural impulse, and at four years old she wrote in printed characters a little child's story. She has always been something of a student, but when very young she was trained to masculine modes of culture and of thought by her father, who had a lofty and polished intellect, although it was fringed with utopian dreams and political conspiracies. As a child she acquired a smattering of algebra and mathematics, and delighted to trace on ancient maps the campaigns of Alexander and of Caesar. This love of study has never left her, and she adds to it a great and reverent love for all the arts.

She is indifferent to misrepresentation, which is perhaps fortunate. Quida has lately developed a more serious vein than when she was known as the *insubordinate* heroine of the Sunday-evening receptions in London and the great field of *Burlington*. Perhaps it may be the fact, as the *Spectator* lately alleged, that Quida, like Undine, has found her soul. Though she goes into society, she might perhaps find it not impossible to exist without it. She even protests that society is monotonous, that very few people talk well, and none talk well in a crowd. "Nunquam minus sola quam cum sola," she might take as her motto. She has, as her novels conclusively prove, a strong belief in "race," and enjoys what the *Westminster Review* of April last

in an article upon her, called a remarkable freedom from the bias of any kind of prejudice. France she has never revisited since the war of 1870-71, and her affections are now concentrated in Italy. Quida is not tall; she is slightly built, fair, with an oval face, and large eyes of dark blue; her hair, of a golden-brown colour, which used to hang loose over her shoulders, is now braided in a *Catogan*; she dresses in white always in the summer, and is addicted to black velvet in winter. In her habits of thought, her powers of description and her keenness of tongue Quida has been compared by enthusiastic critics to George Sand. Like George Sand, too, she practices a generous hospitality to all who come with credentials, either of friendship, worth, or distinction. As an Amphitryon, *chez qui l'on dîne*, no one knows better than Quida the uses of a *fréquenté* dinner, or the secret of avoiding a fair share of vanity in her composition. Quida must certainly be credited; her vanity has perhaps less of intolerance in it than might be expected. She forms her opinions rapidly, defends them keenly, and abandons them but seldom; but she can listen to the arguments of others, and recognize their right to differ from her. At all periods of her life she has had an individuality of her own; and if in *Paracelli* she struck a deeper chord, it was not that it had up to that time been non-existent. Quida is not insensible of the popularity she possesses, nor is she ungrateful for the many testimonies to that popularity which she receives. The compliment perhaps which pleased her more than any was when Bulwer-Lytton told her that he had read every line that she ever wrote; and among her valued papers is a letter of eight pages, written by him not long before his death, upon *Pellegrina*, which he considered one of the triumphs of modern English romance.

HOW A WOMAN POSTS A LETTER.

Any day when you have time you can see how she does it by dropping into the post-office. She arrives there with the letter in her hand. It is a sheet of note in a white envelope. She halts in front of a stamp window, opens her mouth to ask for a stamp, but suddenly darts away and looks at the letter to see if she made any errors in names or dates. It takes her five minutes to make sure of this, and then she balances the letter on her finger, and the awful query arises in her mind, "Perhaps it is over weight!" She steps to the window and asks the clerk if he has a three-cent stamp, fearing that he hasn't; and she looks over every compartment of her portfolio before she finds the change to pay for it. The fun begins as she gets the stamp. She slides around to one side, removes her gloves, closely inspects the stamp, and hesitates whether to lick it or wet her finger. She finally concludes that it wouldn't be wise to show her tongue, and she wets her finger and passes it over the envelope. She is so long picking up the stamp that the moisture is absorbed, and the stamp slides off the envelope. She tries it twice more with like success, and then, getting desperate, she gives the stamp a lick, and it sticks. Then comes the sealing of the letter. She wets her finger again, but the envelope flies open, and after five minutes' delay she has to pass her tongue along the streak of dried mud-logs. She holds the letter a long time to make sure that the envelope is all right, and finally appears at the window, and asks "Three cents is enough, is it?" "Yes, ma'am." "And this will go out to-day?" "Certainly." "Will it go to Chicago without the name of the county on?" "Just the same." "What time will it reach there?" "To-morrow morning." She signs, turns the letter over and over, and finally asks, "Shall I drop it into one of these places there?" "Yes, ma'am." She walks up in front of the six offices, looks at each one, and then, finally, makes a choice, and drops—no, she doesn't. She stops to see where it will fall, pressing her face against the window until she flattens her nose into the place she meant to drop it into. She looks down at the place where she dropped it, and looks up at the clerk to make sure that it did not fall upon the floor and turn away with a sigh of regret that she didn't take one more look at the superscription.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MARK TWAIN'S LATEST.

THE STORY A CANNIBAL TOLD HIM ABOUT KERO-COLLECTING.
"My parents died, alas! when I was a little, useless child. My Uncle Ishmael took me to his heart and reared me as his own. He was my only relative in the wide world; but he was good and rich and generous. He reared me in the lap of luxury. I knew no want that money could satisfy. In the fulness of time I was graduated, and went with two of my servants—my chamberlain and valet—to travel in foreign countries. During four years I fitted upon careless wing amid the beautiful gardens of the distant strand, if you will permit this form of speech in one whose tongue was ever attuned to poetry; and, indeed, I so spoke with confidence, as one unto his kind, for I perceived by your eyes that you too, sir, are gifted with divine inspiration. In those far lands I revelled in the sublimity of that fruitifies the soul, the mind, the heart. But of all things, that which most appealed to my inborn æsthetic taste, was the prevailing custom there, among the rich, of making collections of elegant and costly treasures, dainty objects de vertu, and in an evil hour I tried to uplift my Uncle Ishmael to a plane of sympathy with this exquisite employment.

"I wrote and told him of one gentleman's vast collection of shells; another's noble collection of meerschaum pipes; another's elevating and refining collection of undecipherable autographs; another's priceless collection of old china; another's priceless collection of postage stamps; and so forth and so on. Soon my letters yielded fruit. My Uncle began to look about for something to make a collection of. You may know, perhaps, how fleetly a taste like this dilates. His soon became a raging fever, though I knew it not. He began to neglect his great pork business; presently he wholly retired and turned an elegant leisure into a rapid search for curious things. His wealth was vast; and he made a collection which filled five large saloons, and comprehended all the different sorts of cow-bells that had ever been contrived, save one. That one—ah antique, and the only specimen extant—was possessed by another collector. My Uncle offered enormous sums for it, but the gentleman would not sell. Doubtless you know what necessarily

resulted. A true collector attaches no value to a collection that is not complete. His great heart breaks, he sells his hoard, he turns his mind to some field that seems unoccupied.

"Thus did my Uncle. He next tried brickbats. After piling up a vast and intensely interesting collection, the former difficultly superintended; he sold out his soul's idol to the retired brewer who had the mistaking brick. Then he tried flint hatchets and other implements of primeval man, but by and by discovered that the factory where they were made was supplying other collectors as well as himself. He tried Aztec inscriptions and stuffed whales—another failure, after incredible labor and expense, a stuffed whale arrived from Greenland, and an Aztec inscription from the quadrangle regions of Central America that made all former specimens insignificant. My Uncle hastened to secure these noble gems. He got the stuffed whale, but another collector got the inscription. A real curandero, as possibly you know, is a possession of such supreme value that, when once a collector gets it, he will rather part with his family than it. So my Uncle sold, and saw his darling go forth never more to return; and his coal-black hair turned white as snow in a single night.

"Now he waited, and thought. He knew another disappointment might kill him. He was resolved that no other man should choose things next time that no other man was collecting. He carefully made up his mind to make a collection of echoes."

"Great what?" said I.
"Echoes, sir. His first purchase was an echo in Georgia that repeated four times; his next was a six-repeater in Maryland; his next was a 13-repeater in Maine; his next was a nine-repeater in Kansas; his next was a twelve-repeater in Tennessee, which he got cheap, so to speak, because it was out of repair, a portion of the organ which reflected it having tumbled down. He believed he could repair it at a cost of a few thousand dollars, and, by increasing the elevation with masonry, treble the repeating capacity; but the architect who undertook the job had never built an echo before, and so he utterly spoiled this one. Before he meddled with it, it used to talk back like a mother in law, but now it is only fit for the deaf and dumb asylum. Well, next he bought a lot of cheap little double-barreled echoes scattered around over various states and territories; got them at 20 per centum off by taking the lot. Next he bought a perfect Gathling gun of an echo in Oregon, and it cost a fortune, I can tell you. You may know, sir, that in the echo market the scale of prices is cumulative; in fact, the same phraseology is used. A single-echo is worth but ten dollars over and above the value of the land it is on; a two-car or double-barreled echo is worth thirty dollars; a five-car is worth nine hundred and fifty; a ten-car is worth thirteen hundred. My Uncle's Oregon echo, which he called the Great Pitt echo, was a 22-car gem, and cost two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars—they threw the land in, for it was 400 miles from a settlement.

"Well, in the meantime my path was a path of roses. I was the accepted suitor of the only and lovely daughter of an English earl, and was beloved to distraction. In that dear presence I swam in seas of bliss. The family were content, for it was known that I was sole heir to an uncle held to be worth five millions of dollars. However, none of us knew that my Uncle had become a collector, at least in anything more than a small way, for æsthetic amusement.

"Now gathered the clouds above my head, and I needed that divine echo, since known throughout the world as the Great Koh-noor, or Mountain of Reputations, was discovered. It was a 65-car gem. You could utter a word, and it would talk back at you for fifteen minutes, when the day was otherwise quiet. But, behold, another discovery was made at the same time; another echo-collector was in the field. The property consisted of a couple of small hills with a shallow vale between; out yonder among the back settlements of New York state. Both men arrived on the ground at the same time, and neither knew the other was there. The echo was not all owned by one man; a person by the name of Williamson Bolivar Jarvis owned the East Hill, and a person by the name of Harbison J. Bledsoe owned the West Hill; the vale between was the dividing line. So while my Uncle was buying Jarvis's hill for three million two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, the other party was trying Bledsoe's hill for a shade over three millions.

"Now do you perceive the natural result? Why, the noblest collection of echoes on earth was far over and ever incomplete, since it possessed but the one-half of the king echo of the universe. Neither man was content with this divided ownership, yet neither would sell to the other. There were jawings, bickerings, heart-burnings. And at last, that other collector, with a malignity which only a collector can ever feel toward a man and a brother, proceeded to out down his hill! You see, as long as he could not have the echo, he was resolved that nobody should have it. He would remove his hill, and then there would be nothing to reflect my Uncle's echo. My Uncle remonstrated with him, but the man said, 'I own one end of this echo; I chose to kill my end; you must take care of your own end and yourself.'

"Well, my Uncle got an injunction put on him. The other man appealed and fought it in a higher court. They carried it on up, clear to the Supreme Court of the United States. It made no end of trouble there. Two of the judges believed that an echo was personal property, because it was impalpable to sight and touch, and yet was purchasable by right and money, and consequently take-able. Two others believed that an echo was real estate, because it was manifestly attached to the land and was not removable from place to place; other of the judges contended that an echo was not property at all.

It was finally decided that the echo was property; that the two men were separate and independent owners of the two hills, tenants in common in the echo; therefore defendant was at full liberty to cut down his hill, since it belonged solely to him, but must give bonds in three million dollars as indemnity for damages which might result to my Uncle's half of the echo. This decision also debared my Uncle from suing defendant's bill to reflect his part of the echo, without defendant's consent; he must take only his own hill; if his part of the echo would not go, under these circumstances, it was sad, of course, but the court could find no remedy. The court also debared defendant from using my Uncle's bill to reflect his end of the echo, without

consent. You see the grand result! Neither man would give consent, and so that astonishing and most noble echo had to come from its great powers; and since that magnificent property is tied up and unobtainable.

"A week before my wedding day, while I was still swimming in bliss, and the nobility were gathering from far and near to honor our espousals, came news of my Uncle's death, and also a copy of his will, making me his sole heir. He was gone; alas, my dear benefactor was no more. The thought surcharged my heart even at this remote day. I handed the will to the clerk; I could not read it for the blinding tears. The clerk read it; then he sternly said: 'Sir, do you call this wealth—but doubtless you do in this inflated country. Sir, you are sole heir to a vast collection of echoes—if a thing can be called a collection that is scattered far and wide over the huge length and breadth of the American continent; sir, this is not all; you are head and ears in debt; there is not an echo in the lot but has a mortgage on it; sir, I am not a hard man, but I must look to my child's interest; if you had but one echo which you could honestly call your own, if you had but one echo which was free from incumbrance, so that you could relate to it with my child, and by my child, painstaking industry cultivate and improve it, and thus wrest from it a maintenance, I would not say you may; but I cannot marry my child to a beggar. Leave his side, my darling; go, sir; take your mortgage-ridden echoes, and quit my sight forever.'

"My noble Celestine clung to me in tears, with loving arms, and swore she would willingly, nay, gladly, marry me, though I had not an echo in the world. But it could not be. We were torn asunder, she to pine and die within the twelvemonth, I to toil life's long journey sad and lone, praying daily, hourly, for that release which shall join us together again; in that dear realm, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the way is at rest. Now, sir, if you will be so kind as to look at these maps and plans in my portfolio, I am sure I can sell you an echo for less money than any man in the trade. Now this one, which cost my Uncle an echo, thirty years ago, and is one of the sweetest things in Texas, I will let you have it for—

"Let me interrupt you," I said. "My friend, I have not had a moment's respite from business this day. I have bought a sewing-machine which I did not want; I have bought a map which is mistaken in all its details; I have bought a myth poison which the moths prefer to any other beverage; I have bought no end of useless inventions, and now I have had enough of your foolishness. I would not have one of your echoes if you were to give it to me. I would not let it stay on the place. I always hate a man that tries to sell me echoes. You see this gun? Now take your collection and move on, let us not have bloodshed."

But he only smiled a sad, sweet smile, and got out some more diagrams. You know the result perfectly well, because you know that when you have once opened the door to a canvasser, the trouble is done and you have got to suffer defeat. I compromised with this man at the end of an intolerable hour. I bought two double-barreled echoes in good condition, and he threw in another which he said was not salable because it only spoke German. He said, "She was a perfect polyglot once, but somehow her palate got down."—*Atlantic Monthly for December.*

Miscellaneous.

A young gentleman, familiar with the Scriptures, happening to sit in a pew adjoining a young lady for whom he conceived a violent attachment, made her proposals in this way: He politely handed her a Bible open with a pin stuck in the following text: II. John, v. 5: "And I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned it pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, verse 10: "Then she fell on her face and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me seeing that I am a stranger?" He returned the book pointing to the thirteenth verse of I. John: "Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face that our joy may be full." From the above interview a marriage took place in the ensuing month in the same church.

You often, in Paris, meet the Braton lads, and instantly recognise them by the cut of their hair. The girls, however, little, all wear white caps, that conceal every atom of hair, which, together with old-fashioned collars, give them a very quaint, old-fashioned appearance. The girls are very proud of these same flapping, wide collars and a wrinkle or crease would be very distressing. "But," said our artist, "you would think these pretty girls had no lovers, for their collars are never rumpled, and it is generally conceded that a lover in the rural districts always tumbled curls and collars. How do you suppose they manage?" "Do without the lover," by no means. They just slip their hands under their collars and turn them up like a hedge about their ears. The custom has been handed down from mother to daughter until the most unsophisticated young girl of sixteen knows how to flip up her collar and keep it smooth, as well as the wisest. "How did you find this out?" we ask, much impressed with the amount and character of his information. "How did I find out? Oh, yes, I—*see* it."

A RAILWAY lawyer (says the *Scimitar*) was interviewed yesterday by an agriculturalist living a score of miles from the city, who said he wanted to secure a divorce from his wife. "You don't live happily with her, eh?" inquired the attorney. "No; we don't seem to bitch with a cent," was the quiet reply. "Does she scold and fret, and make your home a hell upon earth, so to speak?" continued the lawyer. "That's her, exactly." "And you are prepared to prove that you have a peaceful disposition, and that you have done everything you could to make home pleasant?" "You bet I am! Anybody as knows me will swear that I wouldn't hurt a flea, and that I move around home like an angel." "Well, I guess we can make out a case," said the lawyer, as he took up his pen and began to dot down the points. After a moment he inquired: "Do you think your wife will consent the case? Has she any defence?" "Well, now, I never thought of that," slowly replied the farmer. "I didn't know

as she had anything to say about it." "She may have. Has she any grounds for complaint against you?" "I don't know much about law," answered the client in a hesitating way. "I know I've got a hankering after her sister Marjorie, and her sister Marjorie has a hankering after me, but whether there is good grounds for complaint I don't know!" The lawyer hasn't filed a bill yet.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, Feb. 17, 1877.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$580 a 582½
" New Benares, cash, 540 a 542½
" New Malwa, cash, 555
" credit, 560
" Allowance Tails, 12 a 20
" Old Malwa, cash, 570
" credit, 575
" Allowance Tails, 12 a 24
CAMPHOR, 16
QUICKSILVER, 63
SALTPETRE, 6.80

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, 4/2½
" 30 days' sight, 4/2½
" 6 months' sight, 4/3
Credit, 4/3½
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 4/3½
Bombay, 2/28½
Calcutta, 2/28½
Shanghai, demand, 73½
" 30 days, 75
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ... 8 prem.
Mexicans, 2.85
Gold Leaf, 4.82
English Sovereigns, 4.82
Australian Sovereigns, 4.82
Discount, 10 a 12

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 25 % ex div.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$672½
Chi. & E. Ind. Co., \$168
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1900
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$620
Chinese Insurance Co., \$802
North China Ins. Co., \$875
Yantai Ins. Association, \$1,630
H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$7½ div.
H.K. & C. M. S. S. Co., \$14 div.
Shanghai Steam S. Co., \$2½ ex div.
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$52½ div.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$90

Temperatures.

(Taken at Messrs. Fraser & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, Feb. 17, 1877.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.440
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.372
Do. 4 P.M. ... —
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 50
Do. 1 P.M. ... 51½
Do. 4 P.M. ... —
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 49
Do. Do. 1 P.M. 49½
Do. Do. 4 P.M. —
Do. Maximum, ... 5½
Do. Minimum over night 49

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17, Palestine, from London to Hongkong.
Sept. 23, Agnes Muir, from London to Shanghai.
Oct. 5, Wega, from Hamburg to Chetoo.
Oct. 8, Glamorganshire, from London to Hongkong.
Oct. 12, Ombs, from London to Shanghai.
Oct. 14, Sir Harry Parkes, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 12, Lima, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 13, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 16, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to Shanghai.
Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 4, Bendulutha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, Carrieks, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 19, Cairnsmuir (str.), from London to China and Japan.
Dec. 20, Ohiaman, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 21, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.
Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hongkong.
Dec. 29, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.
Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.
Dec. 28, Antenor (str.), from London to Shanghai.
Dec. 29, Ulysses (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.
Dec. 29, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 1, Hesperia (str.), from Hamburg (via London) to Hongkong.
Jan. 4, O. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 4, Gadsdill (str.), from London to China and Japan.
Jan. 4, Macgregor (str.), from London to Shanghai.
Jan. 4, State of Louisiana (str.), from London to Shanghai.
LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.
Viking, Radnorshire.
Sailing Vessels.
Windhover, Forward Ho.
Hope, Daphne.
Antwerp, Penrith.
Albert Victor.
At Liverpool.
Nestor (str.), Argemmon (str.).
Duna.
At Glasgow.
Londolin Castle (str.).

Portfolio.

PISGAH SIGHTS.

Over the ball of it,
Peering and prying,
How I see all of it,
Life there, outlying!
Roughness and smoothness,
Shine and defilement,
Grace and uncouthness—
One reconciliation.

Orbed as appointed,
Sister with brother
Joins, no'er disjointed
One from the other:
All's lend and borrow;
Good, see, wants evil,
Joy demands sorrow,
Angel needs devil!

"Which things must—why be?"
Vain our endeavour!
So small things are ye
As they were ever.
"Such things should be!"
Sage our disavowal!
Rough smooth lot globe be,
Mixed—man's existence!

Man—wise and foolish,
Lover and scorner,
Dilemma and mullish—
Keep each his corner!
Honey yet gall of it!
There's the life lying,
And I see all of it!
Only, I'm dying.

ONLY ONCE.

Only once!
Only once a sinless infant
Laughing on the mother's knee,
Wondering eyes, like Eden mirrors,
Shadowed by no fears to be;
Tender, loving, and beloved,
On the border of the sea.

Only once!
Only once in reckless boyhood,
Careless of all future care,
Sorrow light as April showers,
Bold eye-glance and tangled hair;
Trustful, truthful, hopeful, fearless,
Hand and heart to do and dare.

Only once!
Only once in budding manhood,
Learning's perils past and gone,
Every hope of honour glided,
With the honours hardly won,
Heart high beating, love's light flashing,
O'er the path of life begun.

Only once!
Only once to bear the burden,
Manhood's pride and woman's care,
Children's love and home's sweet sorrows,
Toils and trials none can share,
Grimly fighting life's stern battle,
Furrowed cheeks and fading hair.

Only once!
Only once to end the story,
Life's long moments swiftly past,
Weary eyelids close in slumber,
Weary limbs seek rest at last,
Seed-time ripens into harvest,
Harvest in the garner cast.

ONLY ONCE!

—W. H. Embling.

HEALTH PROVERBS.
A happy heart makes a blooming visage.
A good life keeps off wrinkles.
A penny-worth of mirth is worth a pound
of sorrow.
A merry heart doeth good like a medicine.
—Solomon.
If we subdue not our passions, they will
subdue us.
Passion is a fever that leaves us weaker
than it finds us.

THE REAL GENTLEMAN.—Thoughtfulness
for others, generosity, modesty, and self-
respect are the qualities which make a real
gentleman or lady, as distinguished from
the veneered article which commonly goes
by that name.—*Professor Hawley.*

THE BUDDHIST TEMPLE.—It contains
thirteen gigantic figures, which would be
about eight feet high standing; but they
are all, except the image of the god of war
and another, sitting crossed-legged. They
are of copper gilt, holding a pot with flowers
or fruit in their lap. They are represented
covered with manes and crowns or mitres
the drapery, are far from being badly ex-
ecuted. The throne upon which they sit are
also of copper gilt, adorned with turquoises,
corals, and other stones not of inestimable
value. The mouldings and ornaments of
the thrones are in a good style. Behind
each figure the wall is covered with a piece
of carved work, like unto the heavy gilt
frames of our forefathers' portraits, or look-
ing-glasses. Behind them are China vases,
some of them very handsome, loads of China
and glass ware, the last partly Chinese,
partly European, filled with grain, fruit, or
gum flowers; a variety of shells, large
chanks set in silver, some ostrich eggs,
cocoanuts, cymbals, and a variety of other
articles, making a most heterogeneous figure.
Round the necks of the images are strings
of coral, ill-shaped pearls, corals, agates,
and other stones, and their crowns are set
with the like ornaments. The ceiling of the
gallery is covered with satins of a variety
of patterns, some Chinese, some Balmuk, some
European brought through Russia and over-
land. The gallery is lighted on the south
side by five windows, and the walls between
are hung with paintings of the various
deities and views of heaven. The opposite
side, where the images are, is shut in all the
length of the gallery with a net of ironwork.
The Lama went within, and as he went
along sprinkled rice upon the images. It
was a kind of consecration. When he came
out we sat down to tea, and the Lama ex-
plained to me some of the paintings, and
marked the different countries from which
the silks overhead had come. At each end
of the gallery was a large collection of books
deposited in small niches, or rather pigeon-
holes. Having finished our tea, we went
by a book stair into my room, which the
Lama also bespattered with rice.—*Early
Exploration in Tibet.*—C. Marchant, C.B.

THE ONSET OF THE DRAMA.—The func-
tion of the Drama is to display the social and
moral ideas of the poet or historian in his
actual working. Theories of life are of no
use unless they can be carried into practice.
The profoundest philosophy will fail to in-
fluence us, unless we can perceive its prac-
tical bearing upon ourselves. Accordingly
the novelist, the dramatist, and the actor
come forward to help our dull perceptions
in this matter. The two former create a
set of men and women who exemplify in
their lives the various characteristics of
which it is desired to treat; whilst the actor

goes further still, and brings these men
and women before us visibly, in order that
we may study them and their deeds, with
all their good and evil qualities; and may
thus learn to sympathise with sorrows whose
nature we should not otherwise understand,
and be made sharers in joys which we
should otherwise fail to realise. In short,
the poet suggests to us certain modes of
thought and feeling; the dramatist suggests
their practical result; and the actor produces
that result before our eyes. The drama
appeals, as Sir Walter Scott says, to "that
strong, instinctive, and sympathetic curiosity
which tempts men to look into the bosoms
of their fellow-creatures, and to seek in the
distresses or emotions of others the parallel
of their own passions." It attracts strongly,
because in it the spectators see a reflection
of themselves, with the same difficulties,
troubles, victories, pleasures, that they from
time to time experience, no longer choked
in utterance by the necessities of social
existence, but fully set forth for sympathy
and admiration. They are freed from the
compulsory hypocrisy of society, and both
witness the vices they detest held up to
examination, and can laugh openly at the
foibles and follies they despise. If they
care to be instructed as well as amused,
they may study what author and actor have
to say about the great problems of life;
what counsel they have to offer, what hope
to impart; they may learn what others
think of faults and failings for which they
themselves plead excuses; and how modes
of conduct in which they indulge appear,
when looked at from the bystander's point
of view. The drama aims, as far as pos-
sible, at substituting realities for descrip-
tions; it gives us real men and women, real
conversations, gestures, facial expression,
and the like, in place of merely talking
about them; and so brings the subjects of
which it treats more clearly before us than
means—*Fine Arts and their Uses.*—*William Bellars.*

WIT IN COURT.

Keen and cutting words, or even trifling
incivilities, indulged in at the expense of
counsel, have sometimes met with swift
retribution. Plunket was once engaged in
a case, when, towards the end of the
afternoon, it became a question whether
the Court should proceed or adjourn till
the next day. Plunket expressed his
willingness to go on if the jury would "set,"
"Set, sir, set," said the presiding judge,
"not 'set' hens set." "I thank you, my
lord," said Plunket. The case proceeded,
and presently the judge had occasion to
observe that if that were the case, he feared
the action would not "lay." "Lay, my lord,"
exclaimed the barrister, "not lay! hens lay."
"If you don't stop your coughing,"
said a testy and irritable judge, "I'll give
your lordship two hundred if you can stop
it for me." The ready reply—Curran
was once addressing a jury, when the judge,
who was thought to be antagonistic to his
client, intimated his dissent from the
arguments advanced by a shake of his head.
"I see, gentlemen," said Curran, "I see
the motion of his lordship's head. Persons
unacquainted with his lordship would be
apt to think this implied a difference of
opinion, but be assured, gentlemen, this is
not the case. When you know his lordship
as well as I do, it will be unnecessary to tell
you that when he shakes his head there
really is nothing in it." On another
occasion Curran was pleading before
Ridgeway, the Irish Chancellor, with
whom he was on terms of anything but
friendship. The Chancellor, with the dis-
tinct purpose, as it would seem, of insult-
ing the advocate, brought with him on to
the bench a large Newfoundland dog, to
which he devoted a great deal of his atten-
tion while Curran was addressing a very
elaborate argument to him. At a very
material point in the speech the judge turned
quite away, and seemed to be wholly
engrossed with his dog. Curran ceased to
speak. "Go on, go on, Mr Curran," said
the chancellor. "Oh, I beg a thousand
pardons, my lord," said the witty barrister,
"I really was under the impression that
your lordships were in consultation." But
perhaps the most crushing rejoinder ever
lunged back in return for an insult from the
bench was that which this same advocate
hurled at Judge Robinson. Judge Robinson
is described as a man of sour and cynical
disposition, who had been raised to the
bench—so, at least, it was commonly
believed—simply because he had written in
favour of the Government of his day a
number of pamphlets remarkable for nothing
but their scurrilous and rancorous scurrility.
At a time when Curran was only just
rising into notice, and while he was
yet a poor and struggling man, this
judge ventured upon a sneering joke,
which, small though it was, but for
Curran's ready wit and scathing eloquence,
might have done him irreparable injury.
Speaking of some opinion of counsel on the
opposite side, Curran said he had consulted
all his books and could not find a single
case in which the principle in dispute was
thus established. "That may be, Mr
Curran," sneered the judge; "but I suspect
your law library is rather limited." Curran
eyed the heartless toady for a moment, and
then broke forth with this noble retort:
—"It is very true, my lord, that I am
poor, and this circumstance has certainly
rather curtailed my library. My books are
not numerous, but they are select, and I
hope have been perused with proper dis-
position. I have prepared myself for this
high profession rather by the study of a
few good books than by the composition
of a great many bad ones. I am not
ashamed of my poverty, but I should be
ashamed of my wealth if I could stoop to
acquire it by servility and corruption. If
I rise not to rank, I shall at least be
honest; and should I ever cease to be so,
many an example shows me that an ill-
acquired elevation, by making me the more
conspicuous, would only make me the more
universally and notoriously contemptible."
—*Leisure Hour.*

"EXCELLENT, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I
feel it a duty I owe to you to express my
gratitude for the great benefit I have de-
rived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.'
I applied to your agent Mr. Ball, Berkeley,
for the above-named Pills, for wind in the
stomach, from which I suffered excruciating
pain for a length of time, having tried
nearly every remedy prescribed, but with-
out deriving any benefit at all. After
taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I
was quite restored to my usual state of
health. Please give this publicity for the
benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.
—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALPHEA.
—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camo-
mille Pills."—*Enl. 1877.*

A sign of relief went round the circle,
and if the red fever had known how she
had risen in the esteem of a majority of the
Stringers her fractious soul would have
leaped for joy.
That was several years ago, and now the
red fever is a cow, and the worst one in
the neighborhood. The Stringers say, as
they punch and plague her, "S'longs we
keep Old Red wild, but won't get any more
of that awful religion."
The circulation of infectious diseases has
almost been reduced to a science, and in a
paper written by Dr. Fox, medical officer
of health for parts of Essex, upon some of
the ways by which zymotic diseases may
be spread, a number of remarkable instances
are given of the facility with which
miser and death may be distributed in any
locality by establishing centres of contagion
at shops, public houses, and schools, or
other convenient points of intercommunication.
The first case mentioned is that of a
public-house in Essex where the children
of the proprietor were ill with scarlet fever,
with a stern sense of duty, attended on the
patients, and also on the customers, the
result being that the fever soon spread
throughout the neighbourhood. Dr. Fox
recommends in vain. There was no legal
power to compel a cessation of business
during the presence of this communicable
disease in the house, which was kept open
and business carried on as usual. The next
case mentioned was one of typhoid fever
from polluted milk, which was of the or-
dinary character. Another case was the
appearance of measles in a village school,
the managers of which refused temporarily
to close it. Case No. 4 was that of small-
pox in a restaurant. The characteristic
odour of the disease pervading the bar
where men stood drinking. In case No.
5 it was a tailor who made clothes for peo-
ple while enteric fever prevailed in the
house. In another instance a village gro-
cery and post-office business was the means
by which scarlet fever was spread. There
was a child lying ill in a room close to the
shop, and the fever soon ran through the
village. In another case whooping-cough
was successfully spread from a beer-shop,
where children sat for beer taught the
disease. In all these cases the tradespeople
were urged to close their shops, but as
there was no law to compel them to do so,
they did not, and the disease they circulated, re-
mained "a mystery of the situation."

A BEAUTIFUL REVIVAL INCIDENT.

(Brunswick News.)

Simon Stringer was a blunt old farmer.
He prided himself upon being a plain
matter-of-fact man, about whom there was
no foolishness or sentiment. On more than
one occasion he had mortified his wife and
daughters by hustling them out of religious
meetings when they had begun to show
signs of emotion. He said he didn't believe
in "miraculous conversions," and that
people who cried and yelped over getting
religion "wasn't getting it by a darned
sight." He believed that the genuine
article was soothing and calming, and not
exciting in its influence.

Once the Campbells held a protracted
meeting in his neighborhood, and as it was
carried on without any sudden outbursts of
feeling, Simon took kindly to it and attended
regularly. One Sunday morning he told
his wife to lay him out two suits of clothes.
"Why, Simon," exclaimed she in her
shrill tones, "whatever do you want with
two suits of clothes?"

"That's my business—not yours," he
replied gruffly. "You lay out my black
suit for me to put on, and wrap the brown
one up in a bundle, and don't ask any fool
questions."

His wife wonderingly but silently com-
plied, and Simon donned one suit, and with
the other under his arm, mounted his horse
and rode away, followed by the anxious
eyes of the big and little Stringers, who
marvelled greatly, and said one to another,
"What's dad goin' to do with his 't'other
clothes?"

Simon didn't return till supper time.
He took his place at the supper table,
which was the usual signal for the family
to begin an onslaught upon the victuals but
on this occasion his voice arrested every
arm in its descent, and for the second time
that day astonished the Stringers. Glanc-
ing around the startled circle, he thus
delivered himself:

"I want it understood that the head of
this household has this day been baptised.
He is a follower of this week and lowly
Jesus, and the first critter at this table
that dips into anything after a blessing is
asked 'll get snatched baldheaded. Drop
yer eyes, ye heathens!"

The blessing was asked, and that meal
was eaten in silence.
After the chores were done, the Stringer
were stringing off to bed, when the stern
voice of the old man again arrested them,
and filled their minds with grave forebodings
as to what was coming next. He addressed
them as follows:

"Come into this room, every devil of you
and flop down on your knees. It is my
duty as a devout Christian, to have a family
worship and I'll have it, too, and have
respectful attention or I'll bust some
domestic ties asunder. This mansion
must resound with praises to the Most
High, or it will resound with some one
gittin' a h—l of a thrashing—I mean bein'
severely chastised. The first one who
sneezes, or makes any onseemly noise I'll
git up and throw a cheer through him, or
her, as the case may be. Let us pray!"

The prayer was prayed, and never was
there a more attentive audience.

This sort of thing continued about two
weeks, and the Stringers family was kept in
a state of extreme misery. The young
members had been several times severely
whipped for conduct unbecoming the chil-
dren of a true believer, and the older ones
had received harsh reprimands for failing
to fall into the new order of things and
comport themselves with due dignity.

Then one morning Simon came in, with
a bad limp, a battered milk-pail, and the
knee of his pants torn. Dropping into a
chair at the table, he plunged his fork into
the nearest dish. The children looked up
from the backs of their plates questioning-
ly, and their mother squeaked, "Why, Simon!"
"Shut up, and eat!" he growled, and
then in a few moments added:

"This blessing and prayer business is
suspended for awhile. I don't forget my
obligations an' duties as a Christian, an'
I'll resume 'em arter I've conquered that
d-d-ding red heifer. The 't'arnal critter
presumes too much on my Christian for-
bearance. Durn a hypocrite. I won't
pray when my soul ain't into it, it's too
great a strain. For the time being I've
descended from grace. Pass the tomato-
sauce."

A sign of relief went round the circle,
and if the red fever had known how she
had risen in the esteem of a majority of the
Stringers her fractious soul would have
leaped for joy.

That was several years ago, and now the
red fever is a cow, and the worst one in
the neighborhood. The Stringers say, as
they punch and plague her, "S'longs we
keep Old Red wild, but won't get any more
of that awful religion."
The circulation of infectious diseases has
almost been reduced to a science, and in a
paper written by Dr. Fox, medical officer
of health for parts of Essex, upon some of
the ways by which zymotic diseases may
be spread, a number of remarkable instances
are given of the facility with which
miser and death may be distributed in any
locality by establishing centres of contagion
at shops, public houses, and schools, or
other convenient points of intercommunication.
The first case mentioned is that of a
public-house in Essex where the children
of the proprietor were ill with scarlet fever,
with a stern sense of duty, attended on the
patients, and also on the customers, the
result being that the fever soon spread
throughout the neighbourhood. Dr. Fox
recommends in vain. There was no legal
power to compel a cessation of business
during the presence of this communicable
disease in the house, which was kept open
and business carried on as usual. The next
case mentioned was one of typhoid fever
from polluted milk, which was of the or-
dinary character. Another case was the
appearance of measles in a village school,
the managers of which refused temporarily
to close it. Case No. 4 was that of small-
pox in a restaurant. The characteristic
odour of the disease pervading the bar
where men stood drinking. In case No.
5 it was a tailor who made clothes for peo-
ple while enteric fever prevailed in the
house. In another instance a village gro-
cery and post-office business was the means
by which scarlet fever was spread. There
was a child lying ill in a room close to the
shop, and the fever soon ran through the
village. In another case whooping-cough
was successfully spread from a beer-shop,
where children sat for beer taught the
disease. In all these cases the tradespeople
were urged to close their shops, but as
there was no law to compel them to do so,
they did not, and the disease they circulated, re-
mained "a mystery of the situation."

JUVENILE PAPER ON THE

OSTRICH.

A Arab chief was lying a sleep on day
when he was woke up by feeling some thing in his
trousers pocket. He saw it was a ostrich,
and lay still to see what it wud do. First
it took out his pen, top and laid it on one
side. Then it took out his kite string,
which was wound on a stick, and put it with
the top. Then all his marbles was took
out, and laid away too. Then some cotton
reels, and some pieces of sole, and two plate
pennils, and a lump of chok, and a brass
button, and some toffy, and a taok ham-
mer, and a handle of nails, and a oyster
shel, and a rubber bol, and a steel pan,
which it plied up to one side; and the last
thing it foun was a jackknife with 82 blades.
When it had got everything it could find in
the chief's pockets, it went and stood over
the pile, and at one thing after another it
it had everything but the jackknife, wen it
saw the chief a settin up a watchin it. So
it took the jackknife and turned it over and
over, and tasted it, and put it down, and
pick it up again, and at last brot it to the
oblet and laid it down a little way of, and
looked at it and looked wistful. Then the
chief he said, "Oh, I see how it is; you
don't like to eat such a nice morsel as that
with out you git the flavour of it; you
want it peeled." So the chief he opened
all the blades of the knife and laid it down,
and then the ostrich come up and swallowed
it, and smiled and licked its bil, like it
said wot a delicious knife! And the chief
felt almost as if he cud taste it himself.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND

WATERLEY.

The following, about Sir Walter Scott,
told by Mr Guthrie Wright to Mr Sinclair,
is, we think, novel.—"I called one day,
he said, 'at the Edinburgh Post-office, and
began to read in the lobby a letter from
Lady Abercrom, in which she gave an
answer to some arguments I had stated to
her in proof that Mr Walter Scott was the
author of 'Waterley' while thus employed
I stumbled on Sir Walter himself. He im-
mediately inquired about whom I was
reading so intently. 'About you,' I replied,
and put the letter into his hand. I soon
collected him bluish as red as scarlet, and
recalled that Lady Abercrom in her letter
had said, 'I am quite sure you are wrong;
for Sir Walter Scott declared to me, upon
his honour, that he was not the author of
'Waterley.' On reading this, Sir Walter
exclaimed: 'I'm sure I never said it, I
never pledged my honour; and he is quite
mistaken.' Then, perceiving that he had
thus betrayed himself, he stammered out
some unintelligible sentence, and then con-
tinued: 'Well, Mr Wright, it is a very
curious question, who can be the author of
these novels. Suppose we take a walk
round the Calton-hill, and lay our heads
together to find him out.' We proceeded
arm-in-arm, and I said, 'I think that you
can soon so completely hedge in the author,
that he cannot escape us.' 'Well, then,'
said Sir Walter, 'how would you hedge
him in?' I replied, 'You will agree with
me that the author of 'Waterley' whoever
he may be, must be a lawyer.' 'True, it
is evident he must be a lawyer.' 'You
will also admit that he must be an anti-
quary?' 'No doubt he must be an anti-
quary.' 'He must also be of Jacobite
connections?' 'Certainly, he must have
Jacobite propensities.' 'He must also
have a strong turn for poetry?' 'Yes,
he must be something of a poet.' I next
assigned some reasons why he must be
rather more than 40 years of age, and then
added, 'Now, among our friends in the
Parliament House, let us consider how
many there are who besides being lawyers,
poets, antiquaries, and of Jacobite con-
nections, are rather more than 40 years of
age?' 'Well,' says Sir Walter, 'what
do you think of Cranston?' I gave
reasons for setting aside Lord Cranston's
pretensions, advertising particularly to his
want of humour; and then Sir Walter,
seeing that he himself must inevitably come
next, unloosed his arm, and said, 'Mr
Wright, the author of 'Waterley', whoever
he may be, gets people to buy his books
without a name; and he would be a greater
fool than I think he is were he to give a
name. Good morning.'—*Sketches of Old
Times and Distant Places, by John Sinclair.*

THE UNWRITTEN SIDE OF GREAT

MEN.

We always think of great men as in the
act of performing deeds which give them
renewal, or else in stately repose, grand,
silent, and majestic. And yet this is
hardly fair, because the most gracious and
magnificent of human beings have to bother
themselves with the little things of life which
engage the attention of us smaller people.
No doubt Moses snarled and got angry when
he had a severe cold in his head, and if a fly
bit his leg while he was in the desert, why
should we suppose he did not rub the sore place?
And Croesus—can't it be tolerable certain he
did to become furious when he went up-
stairs to get his slippers in the dark and
found that California had stowed them under
the bed so that he had to sweep around them
with a broom-handle. And when Solomon
croaked his crazy-bone in it unreasonable to
suppose that he ran around the room and
felt as if he wanted to cry? Imagine George
Washington sitting on the edge of the bed
and putting on a clean shirt, and growling at
Martha because the buttons were off; or St.
Augustine with an apron around his neck,
having his hair cut; or Joan of Arc holding
her front hair in her mouth, as women do,
while she fixed up her back hair; Napoleon
jumping out of bed in a frenzy to chase a
mosquito around the room with a pillow; or
Martin Luther, in a night shirt, trying to
put the baby to sleep at 2 o'clock in the
morning; or Alexander the Great with the
Hiccupps; or Thomas Jefferson getting
suddenly over a fence to avoid a dog; or the
Duke of Wellington with the mumps; or
Daniel Webster abusing his wife because she
hadn't buckled the garter at the foot of the
bed; or Benjamin Franklin taking his corn
with a flax; or Jonathan Edwards, at the
dinner table, waiting to sneeze just as he got
his mouth full of beef; or Noah standing
at his window at night throwing bricks at a
cat.—*Mac Adair.*

Bacon had recourse to the sword, Tell to
a bow and arrow, and Washington appealed
to the God of battles, but when a woman
strikes for liberty, she uses anything she
can lay her hands on.

We read in a home paper that the India
Office has under consideration a plan for
effecting some improvements at Aden,
which will greatly add to its value as a har-
bour and coaling station. Some extensive
dredging operations will be necessary to
admit ships of greater draught than can
now enter.

THE "HURUNUI" AND THE

"PATER."

The Court of Inquiry, under the direction
of the Wreck Commissioner, having
pronounced an opinion on the conduct of
the Master of the *Hurunui* with regard to
the collision of that ship with the Greek
barque *Pater*, we feel at liberty to offer
some remarks on what was or might have
been done on the spur of the moment to
mitigate the severity of the casualty,
although we refrain from criticising the
cause of the disaster, as the case may be
adjudicated upon by the Admiralty Court.
A few practical lessons may, however, be
picked up from a perusal of the evidence
taken in the Court at Westminster, and,
in the interest of those who are likely at
some time or another to be placed in similar
difficulties, we desire to show the state of
both vessels, and suggest what measures
might have been adopted to save life. The
Hurunui was the overtaking ship, and she
ran into the stern of the *Pater*, the latter
being cut down to the water's edge. The
jibboom of the *Hurunui*, which was 63 feet
in length and 16 inches in diameter at the
cap, fouled the mizenmast of the *Pater*,
and both boom and mast were carried away.
Unfortunately for the Crew of the *Pater*, the
mizenmast, with all the gear attached,
fell on the longboat, and thus rendered it
unserviceable in an emergency even if it
were not stove in. The Crew of the *Pater*
were eleven in number, and the boat
mentioned would have taken off all hands
if it could have been got into the water.
The first thought of the Master of the
Pater was to launch the longboat, but,
after placing oars in her and trying to free
the wreck, the attempt had to be abandoned;
and then the small boat, fifteen feet in
length, was lowered, and the Mate and
three hands manned it. This boat, it was
found, had no oars, and the Crew could not,
therefore, keep by the sinking barque or
row to the rescue of their shipmates. One
hour after the *Pater* received the blow she
disappeared, and one-half of that precious
time was wasted before the smaller boat
had shoved off from the side of the barque.
The damage to the vessel could not have
been so extensive as might be imagined,
for she carried a full cargo of locust beans,
and would be comparatively low in the sea,
while the loftier ship delivered the blow
from above. The *Inrush* must have been
only moderate, otherwise her stern would
have been awash in about ten minutes.
Her rudder was not carried away, and she
could, therefore, subject to the loss of the
stern sails, steer. Had it been possible to
have secured a mat, rug, mattress, blanket,
or small sail over the broken part, the
water might have been kept out sufficiently
for the purpose of getting her into
Plymouth Sound; or, at all events, she
would have floated much longer than she
did, and this would have afforded an
opportunity for making a temporary raft
out of casks and spars. Those who were
left on board the barque in all probability
perished, and, therefore, it is not known
what they tried to do during the half hour
that elapsed between the time of the boat
leaving and her foundering. The Mate
admitted, however, that she had no rockets,
blue lights, or guns on board, so that the
Master had not the means of making sig-
nals of distress except by burning tar
or turpentine; and if these materials were
stowed after they would be under the deck,
which was ripped up, and, perhaps, were
not approachable. The magazines are
usually under the cabin flooring, and if
powder or rockets had been in the
receptacles referred to, it is evident that
the water would have flooded that section
of the ship. Because no distress signals
were exhibited, it was taken for granted by
the Master and Officers of the *Hurunui*
that no assistance was required, for "the
shock was slight." What might appear
slight to a large ship might be disastrous
to a little one, and this was the case in the
present instance. The barque [said the
Captain of the full-rigged ship] was soon
out of sight, and it was thought that she
had not sustained any material damage.
Whether the *Pater* went down or not the
Master of the *Hurunui* did not stand by to
ascertain. They had two boats in the
 davits, but they were not lowered.
Captains of British ships are bound, by
Section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act,
1875, so far as they can do so without
danger to their own vessels, Crews, and
passengers (if any), to remain until it is
found that ships they have been in collision
with have no need of assistance, and also
to give their own names, with those of the
vessels, and their Port or place of registry.
The Master of the *Hurunui* says he had
boat accommodation for only one-half the
souls on board, and until the watch below
came on deck it was as much as could be
done to shorten sail and secure the wreck
of the jibboom; but, in the opinion of the
Judge and the Nautical Assessors, he had
not complied with the Statute, and his
certificate was suspended—in consequence
of his alleged "want of discretion" and
presence of mind—for twelve months.
The collision bulkhead was from fifteen to
eighteen feet from the bow, and when this
compartment was full of water it would
bring the ship down by the head; and the
Master had a fear of the partition giving
way, as it was "bending and leaking round
the plates." The *Hurunui* was an outward-
bound emigrant ship, and, therefore, her
Master had to consider the safety of this
300 passengers and his Crew. The
Carpenter who examined the fore com-
partment reported two plates stove in about
six inches above the level of the water, and
it took but ten minutes to fill the space
from the stem to the bulkhead. This
would indicate that the openings were
rather extensive. The iron stopper plates
invented by Mr Wood admit of holes being
closed either from the inside or the outside
of a ship. A tumbling-ended screw goes
into the aperture and then takes hold, and
the loose spindle through the plate having
a nut on its exterior, the stopper is fixed
in a few minutes. Large fractures in iron
plates have been closed in this manner;
but whether the *Hurunui* had had such
appliances on board, they could have been
fixed to the damaged part; we do not know.
We feel assured, however, that when the
holes are above water, as in the plates of
the *Hurunui*, it is easy to stop them by
the means with which every Seaman ought
to be familiar: There are mats manufactured
for use on shipboard specially construct-
ed to go over leaky places; but every
vessel has articles at command that might
be brought into requisition. The practice of
employing large and unhandy sails for such
a purpose has, in many instances, been
not inefficient. It takes too much time in
short-handed Merchant ships to haul a sail
from below and bend it to lines, and, if
it is got overboard, it is the same as a cork

for the waves to strike and break away.
Substance has more effect than surface,
and the suction will draw in whatever may
be near the aperture. Had the Master, in
the above case, told off three hands to
drop a loaded line over the bow, with the
ends to starboard and port, a bed might
have been bent on and pulled to the broken
part. All danger would be over when the
leak was stopped, and the ship's boats
might then have been sent away to the
relief of the Crew in distress. It is said,
however, that three men, in the case of the
Hurunui, could not have been spared from
the watch on deck for this purpose.
Seamen ought to be instructed in these
life-saving duties, and then they would be
less dependent on boats, which often fall
them in an emergency.

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO HAVE GARDENS.—
We understand that Messrs. Sutton & Sons,
the Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, Berkshire,
near London, England, have after a series
of elaborate experiments, perfected a system
of packing which ensures seeds arriving in
this country in a dry and fresh condition.
This cannot fail to be of inestimable value
to all interested in Flowers and Vegetables,
and will greatly increase their cultivation.

"SAN FRANCISCO people love strangers,
and they sometimes take 'em in. One of
'em loved me," writes an emigrant. "I
stepped into a gorgeous saloon—of course
only to get a light. There was a baker's
dozen of nice fellows in there. One of 'em
spoke. 'Just in time,' says he. 'For
what?' says I. 'Penny under the heel,'
says he. 'All right,' says I. 'Take a
hand,' says he. 'I will,' says I. Then
he said the way to play it was to put one
heel on a penny laid on the floor, then
reach forward with a piece of chalk, and
mark on the floor, as far as possible from
the toe, and the one whose mark proved
to be nearest to the toe was struck for
drinks. It's a lovely game! I marked,
and then another fellow marked, and in
reaching forward I felt his heel from the
penny; then a ones behind him, quick as a
flash, plucked up the penny, and gave me a
slap; winked, then he said, 'Your heel ain't
on the penny.' 'It is,' said he. 'It ain't,'
says I. 'Drinks that it is!' says he.
'Done!' says I. I found I was done

POSTAL RATES.

(Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world: Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.)

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.)
In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double weight, &c., the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; O. P. cannot be paid; O. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate. N. R. No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.

To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is in India, are,.....

INDIA.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through to India by every French Packet, but only by each alternate one. By the others they are paid to Galle only, and should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid.

Strait, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c., E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Letters.—United States (U. S.), Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers, (Fr.) 36.

Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar (N.R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24.

Registration, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt (Fr.) double postage.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

Books and Patterns, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices cannot be paid.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.

via Letters, 1 oz. 2 oz. Every 4 oz.

Brindisi (Br.) 26 4 4 8 12

Marseilles (Fr.) 24 4 4 8 8

Southampton (Br.) 12 2 2 4 12

By Priv. Steamers 12 2 2 4 12

via Brindisi 26 4 4 8 12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

Continent, &c. of Europe.

Austria, Germany, Hungary, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, South America, and Hawaii.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermudas—

Letters, 38 34

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia:—

Letters, 32 28

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Curacao, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters, 50 40

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, 62 58

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Brazil:—

Letters, 48 44

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Honolulu, and Hawaii:—

Letters, 34 30

Registration, None. None.

Newspapers, 8 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographic illustrations of articles in the newspaper.

5th. The publication must be published with the title and date of publication at the top of every page, or if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

6th. A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

7th. A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

8th. The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

9th. No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

10th. Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

11th. Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

12th. A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

13th. A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

14th. No packet of newspapers may be above 6 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

15th. A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached, as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of pocket-books, &c.; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

16th. Letters, &c., which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

17th. But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter, (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

18th. A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

19th. No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government Offices.

20th. When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

21st. The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

22nd. Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

23rd. PATTERNS.—They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

24th. Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

25th. Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, L. bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

26th. There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

27th. Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goat's hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or indigo, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

28th. The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained on unit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, new-lain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of bottles, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, raw yam, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

29th. Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz.: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

30th. A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

31st. To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Saigon, and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

32nd. The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

33rd. A similar supplementary Mr. will be made up for Shanghai by the 1. post and French Contract Steamer, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

34th. Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

35th. For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

36th. The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U. S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents.)

37th. The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent:—

Letters, per half ounce. Hongkong U. S. Stamps. Stamp. Stamp.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, &c., 8 3

Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, &c., 8 5

Panama, &c., 8 6

Hawaii, Newfoundland, &c., 8 6

Guatemala, Marquesas Is., Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti, &c., 8 10

Belize, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curacao, Cayman, &c., 8 13

Martinique, New Granada, Acaragua, Santa Marta, &c., 8 17

Turkey, &c., 8 21

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru, &c., 8 21

Brazil, &c., 8 21

Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay, &c., 8 27

Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 oz., 2 3

Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz.) each Paper, 2 4

Books, &c., for all other places, per 4 oz., 8 10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers, or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is, by law, responsible for any loss, or inconvenience, which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transformed by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is especially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, less large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not the machinery with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in registered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double rate of postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union at being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—To British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns—To British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

5. The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post: Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

6. Extraneous—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

7. To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will, in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

8. Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

9. The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed 25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

10. The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

11. Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

12. Correspondence can be forwarded in closed Mails to the United Kingdom via San Francisco at the following rates:—

Letters,..... 12 cents per 1/2 oz.

Registration,..... 8 "

Newspapers,..... 2 " each.

Books and Patterns, 1 oz., 2 " each.

" 2 oz., 4 "

" 4 oz., 8 "

The Mails close at 2.30 p.m., usually on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Registry cannot be effected after 2 p.m.

The average time of transit to London by this route is 30 days. The correspondence must be specially addressed Via San Francisco. If insufficiently paid it will be sent via Suez.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Chartered Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrives.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2,..... 18 cents.

" 2 to £5,..... 26 "

" 5 to £10,..... 54 "

" £10 to £20,..... 72 "

Local Money Orders.

Up to £5,..... 15 cents.

" 5 to £10,..... 30 "

" £10 to £20,..... 54 "

5.—List of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper

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